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Pull-for-Pullman Club, Pullman, Wash.

Pullman, Wash.^{ton}.



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PULLMAN, THE ARTESIAN CITY

IN THE heart of the famous Palouse Country is located the City of Pullman, the railroad, commercial, educational and social center of the great Palouse Country. The government census of 1900 gave the city a population of 1,308. The assessor's census of 1905 gives a population of 2,594. Owing to the conformation of the country, "all roads lead to Pullman," and there is marketed here every year upwards of half a million bushels of grain, as well as immense quantities of fruits, vegetables and other products. This is also a live stock center and thousands of head of stock is shipped from here every year.

The Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. railroads run through the city and a branch of the former road runs from here to Genesee, Idaho, through one of the most fertile valleys on earth, making Pullman a junction of great importance. The Spokane & Inland electric road, which is now in course of construction, will in a short time reach this place, giving this point transportation facilities second to none in the Palouse country.

The Northern Pacific has also purchased right of way for a "cut-off" running from Pullman to connect with the main line near Pasco, which will serve to greatly shorten the distance by rail to coast points, and which will cause the grain of the Palouse and Nez Perce countries to find tide water market via. Pullman.

Pullman is a substantially built city with handsome business blocks of brick, macadamized streets and well-kept sidewalks. Different lines of business are well represented, but the rapid increase in population naturally presents profitable openings to the trained business man.

The public schools are a source of great pride to the residents of the community and rank with the best in the state. Over 800 pupils are in daily attendance and the teaching force consists of a superintendent, principal and a corps of sixteen teachers. Owing to

the crowded state of the present buildings it has become necessary to provide more room and consequently two new four room brick buildings will be erected during the coming summer.

In climate and soil, and conformation of country, Nature was kind to Pullman, but one of her richest gifts, and one responsible in a great measure for the proverbial healthfulness of the place, was artesian water. From 80 to 120 feet below the surface is a basin of the purest of cold artesian water, that gushes forth wherever tapped, and fourteen wells are already flowing within the city, some of which have been flowing for fifteen years and show no decrease in volume. The water is strongly mineralized and has pronounced health-giving properties.

In home and social life Pullman is a place of considerable attractions. The social atmosphere is extremely pleasant, the people being genial-hearted and



One of Pullman's Fourteen Artesian Wells.

friendly. It is a town of comfortable and attractive homes; hospitality is one of its virtues, and social gatherings are among its leading enjoyments. It is the universal verdict of its visitors that there are few communities where the people respond more readily to the social instincts, or where newcomers can so soon find congenial friendships. Owing to the presence of the State College Pullman entertains large gatherings annually. The wheat growers, the farmers, the stock breeders, all hold large conventions; the high schools throughout the state meet for interscholastic, oratorical and athletic contests; and lovers of music come for the annual May Musical Festival.

There are attractive social organizations of a high order, such as the Fortnightly and the Historical clubs, as well as lodges of most of the great fraternal societies.

A study of the population of Whitman county. as shown by the official census for 1905, speaks eloquently of the prosperity of Pullman and the Palouse country:

TOWN.	1900	1905
Colton.....	251	325
Colfax.....	2121	2875
Elberton.....	297	414
Endicott.....	(not given)	346
Farmington.....	434	484
Garfield.....	697	923
LaCrosse.....	(not given)	170
Oakesdale.....	928	1017
Palouse.....	929	1800
PULLMAN.....	1308	2594
Rosalia.....	379	535
St. John.....	(not given)	578
Tekoa.....	717	1301
Thornton.....	(not given)	147
Uniontown.....	404	397
Winona.....	(not given)	91
Whitman County.....		31373

It is readily seen from the census exhibit and the

increase in the population of nearly 100 per cent., that these annual pilgrimages of the thrifty, enterprising, progressive people of the state have proven the attractiveness of Pullman as a home city. The most conservative prophet of the future foretells a population in future years of ten thousand people. And there is every reason to accept such a prophecy: The continual growth of the Palouse country, the phenomenal growth of the College enrollment, which already has passed the one thousand mark, the demand for new industries in the newly developed country, these all substantiate the claim for a large increase in population.

Pullman has eight churches. They are the Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Catholic and Christian Science. The city, it will be seen, is well supplied with churches, and they are aggressive and helpful institutions. The Sunday schools are well organized and zealous in their care of the children. There are flourishing societies for the young people. In fact, every religious institution which one is accustomed to meet with elsewhere is to be found here, working in the cause of social and moral betterment. Pullman is a pleasant place in which to live; and it is also a safe place. With its social and educational and religious advantages, it would be difficult to find a more attractive place for settlement in the West than is offered here.

If you have any idea of changing location, we extend to you a cordial invitation to come to Pullman, and we are sure you can locate satisfactorily. It's a civilized, law-abiding, bright, intelligent community you would come into, not a part of the "wild and woolly west" where Siwash and tepees abound, or where the cowboy with his big sombrero, wheelbarrow spurs and six-shooter deals out death and devastation. We have railroads, automobiles, balloon ascensions; everything to eat and wear that one could wish for; circuses, horse races, etc., etc., and we always celebrate the 4th of July, not only in commemoration of the independence of the United States, but also in jubilation over having got hold of the choicest hunk of Mother Earth's surface.



Combine Harvester at Work in Grain near Pullman

SOME PULLMAN RESIDENCES



Some Facts and Figures.

Prices of land range from \$30 to \$50 per acre, depending upon location, nearness to railroad and school, and class and condition of improvements. Land is practically all cultivated. Good, average land within six to eight miles of market, fenced and under cultivation, and with no building, brings from \$40 to \$50 per acre. Price of land is steadily advancing. Nearer the market prices are higher than farther away—a good quarter within two to four miles of station, all in cultivation and fair improvements, brings \$50 per acre. All plows are right hand. All vehicles wide track. All grain is stored in sacks. Wheat and barley are sown in both fall and spring—fall sowing preferable. Common lumber is worth \$13 per thousand. Shingles \$2.25 per thousand for best cedar. Good horses are worth \$400 per team. Cows from \$25 to \$50. Three and a quarter inch farm wagons, complete with bed and break, \$95. Self binder, \$150; gang plow, \$50 to \$60; team harness, \$35 to \$45.

Prices of various products at Pullman, Washington, July 1, 1906:

Wheat, sacked in warehouse, 52c per bushel.
Oats, sacked, in warehouse, \$1.15 per cwt.
Barley, sacked, in warehouse, 90c per cwt.
Potatoes, 65c per cwt.
Onions, \$1.00 per cwt.
Cabbage, per lb., 2c.
Apples, per bushel box, 80c.
Eggs, per doz., 20c.
Butter, ranch, per lb., 25c.
Creamery butter, per lb., 35c.
Hogs on foot, per lb., 5¼c, dressed, 6¾c.
Dressed beef by carcass, 7c, mutton, 7½c.
Hams, 13c, shoulders, 10c, sides, 13¼c.
Lard, 13c.
Turkeys, 14c, geese, 10c, ducks, 9c.
Chickens, 7c live weight.
Wheat hay, per ton, \$7.00.
Mixed hay (wheat and oats) per ton, \$6.00.
Timothy, per ton, \$12.00.

Here are some of the prices you have to pay:

Boss of the Road overalls, 75c.
Duck jumpers, 50c to 75c.
Good everyday shirt, 50c to 75c.
Gloves for ordinary use, 75c to \$1.00.
Lonsdale muslin, best, 10c per yard.
Standard prints, 6c per yard.

Amoskeag Gingham, good, 8c to 10c.

Good grade crash, 14c.

Unbleached muslin, good, 8c to 10c.

Granulated sugar, per cwt., \$6.25.

Arbuckles coffee, per lb. pkg., 15c.

Good tea, per lb. pkg., 50c.

Good flour, per bbl., \$4.20.

Standard grade soaps, 5c bar.

Standard brand tobaccos, 50c per lb.

From above you can get a good general idea of prices, as other things are in proportion.

Facts About the Palouse Country.

Tornadoes, cyclones and heavy thunder storms are unknown.

Fleas and mosquitoes have not yet found the Palouse country.

It is difficult to find a quarter section that does not have on it one or more fine springs.

No irrigation required. All grains, fruits and vegetables grow to perfection without it.

Palouse fruit is noted for its flavor, being much better in this respect than fruit from Oregon or California.

Both winter and spring wheat are grown, and harvest commences about July 15th, continuing till October 1st.

The sugar beet grown in Palouse soil has no superior, and finds ready market at a good price at the Waverly factory.

Such apples grow nowhere else in the world. They are free from worms, and flavor and keeping qualities are the best.

Wood is generally used for fuel, the timbered mountains a few miles to the east furnishing an abundant and cheap supply.

Palouse farms are well watered, there being numerous living springs, and artesian water being found at a depth of from 80 to 120 feet.

& PULLMAN'S CHURCHES &



1. Methodist. 2. Congregational. 3. Christian. 4. Presbyterian. 5. Baptist. 6. Catholic. 7. Episcopal.



THE STATE COLLEGE



On the hill just East of the city stands the institution which is the pride and glory of the community and of the state. This is the State College of Washington, lately known as the Agricultural College, Experiment Station and School of Science of the State of Washington. It is an institution of which any city and any state might well be proud. Already in its brief career of thirteen years it has grown to splendid proportions, now numbering about 800 students, and having in its faculty and teaching force between 60 and 70 members. Twelve large buildings and some smaller ones furnish a plant in which the highest grade of scientific, technical and literary education is given. Many institutions half a century old have not half the equipment which this young institution enjoys. The lines of work undertaken cover a broad field, including four engineering courses, namely, Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; five scientific departments, namely, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Agriculture and Geology; three literary departments, namely, Economic Science and History, English Language and Literary, and the Modern Languages; a department of Domestic Economy, and a number of schools for special training, including the School of Pharmacy and School of Veterinary Science. Each of these departments is well equipped with faculty and with material equipment in the way of machinery, apparatus, supplies, etc. The Chemistry Department has its own separate building, so has the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Department and likewise the Mining Department. The men in charge of these several departments are specialists, and the opportunities for young men desiring to gain an education and to fit themselves for special lines of work are of the best. The institution receives its support from the United States, from the State and from its permanent endowment. It receives from the United States Government the Morrill Fund of \$25,000 a year, for the Experiment Station the Hatch Fund of \$15,000 a year, for its Maintenance Fund from the State about \$80,000 a year. From other sources about \$10,000 a year are received, making a total annual maintenance at the present time of about \$130,000 a year. It has a permanent endowment in the shape of a land grant of 190,000 acres

of land, which can be sold at not less than \$10 per acre. More than one half of this land grant is in the valuable timber belt of the state and it has been conservatively estimated that this will yield to the institution in the course of time, if properly and honestly administered, from three to four million dollars. It will thus be seen that not only in the reliance upon state taxation, but also upon permanent endowment, the promise of the institution for future growth and development is very great.

Though devoted chiefly to scientific and technical lines, yet there are offered the broadest opportunities for literary and cultural education, including very excellent opportunities for musical training. There was erected this summer a musical conservatory under the auspices of the college, which will enable students having a musical taste to develop it along with their literary and scientific education. In the several departments of the college the faculty is made up of highly trained specialists, representing the leading institutions of the United States, including Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Indiana, Chicago, Nebraska, Stanford, Michigan and others.

The first class was graduated from the institution in the year 1897, and a class has been graduated each year from that date until this. There has, therefore, been some time to test the thoroughness and soundness of the training given in the college. It is safe to say that no other institution of similar age has been able to make a better showing in this respect than the State College. The graduates of the institution have been able to command and to hold good positions and have been paid good salaries for the work done. They have been able to compete successfully with the graduates of the best known scientific and technical schools of the country.

The system of organization is what is sometimes described as the "Cornell system." The college student selects a Department of study in which he gives large attention to a single line of study, adding to this such supplementary studies as may be deemed advisable. In this way a good mastery is gained of some special line of work. The system has proven very satisfactory indeed.



SCIENCE HALL



MORRILL HALL



CREAMERY



STEVENS HALL



THE COLLEGE FARM



FERRY HALL



The State Experiment Station conducts continuously investigations in agricultural and horticultural subjects and in the combating of the diseases and pests with which the farmer and fruit grower may have to deal. Very important contributions have been made made to the agricultural development of the state by the Experiment Station in the establishment of the sugar beet industry in the state, in the dissemination of suitable grasses and forage plants, and in the combating of injurious insects and plant diseases throughout the state. The investigations are continually in progress and reports on the same are published in bulletin form and distributed free to those who apply for the same. The college farm consists of about 200 acres, and is devoted to the work of the Experiment Station.

Seldom in a town the size of Pullman are there found such extensive lines of merchandise as are found here. One reason for the possibility of such prosperous stores is the presence of the thousand students and the families brought here by the College. But the character of the farming community also demand and make possible these enterprises. Every general line of retail business is supplied by one or more houses, dry-goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, clothing, jewelry, bakery, drugs, confectionery, boots and shoes, are well represented. Good hotels, liverys, laundries, plumbing establishments, agricultural implements, banks—it is difficult to think of a needful establishment not found here.

And yet there are opportunities for new comers. The rapid increase in population has enabled new houses to become established during the past, and there will be no less rapid increase in the future.

Capital can find profitable investment in factories—sugar beet factory, box factory, etc.—in the erection and sale of houses for the families constantly moving to Pullman, and in many ways.

Wages for carpenters and other workers in the building trades are good and work is continued throughout most of the year.

There is a place and opportunity for many in this new and rich country.

The financial figures of the City of Pullman is good. The city is lighted by electricity. Recently the city sold \$25,000 funding bonds at the low rate of five per cent interest and received a premium. The main business streets are paved in a most substantial

manner. The basaltic rock cropping out from the hillsides, affords paving material of the most valuable sort at a very small expense. Considering the short period which the town has been in existence and the substantial character of the city hall and the public high school, the debt of the city is remarkably small.

Two beautiful parks add to the attractiveness and the assets of the city.

Information concerning Pullman, its opportunities and resources, the Palouse country and any other subject of interest to prospective settlers, will be gladly and promptly furnished upon request.

Address all communications to the

PULL-FOR-PULLMAN CLUB,

L. W. LANNING, Sec'y.



A Product of the Palouse,



ARMORY & GYM.



GREENHOUSE



COLLEGE HALL



ADMINISTRATION BLD.



PULLMAN
HIGH SCHOOL



THE FAMOUS PALOUSE COUNTRY

The State of Washington is divided into three regions having distinctive climatic conditions. The portion west of the Cascade Mountains has a rainfall of from 40 to 60 inches and is mostly covered with ever-green forests. East of the Cascades and in the central part of the State the rainfall is light and, except upon the higher lands, irrigation is needed for the successful growth of crops. Along the eastern borders of the State is a large area of high rolling prairie land where the soil is rich and the rainfall sufficient to produce abundant crops every year without irrigation.

The Palouse Country, roughly speaking, lies south and east of the Northern Pacific Ry. and north of Snake River, being mostly in Whitman County. A glance at the accompanying rainfall map prepared by government officials shows that the annual rainfall in this region averages 22.4 inches. This rainfall is so distributed through the seasons that in the thirty-five years during which farming has been carried on here there has never been a failure of crops.

The soil is volcanic ash and is a rich dark brown loam, neither sandy nor sticky, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet in depth, under laid with a clay subsoil of great depth, often as much as 50 and even 100 feet. Below this is solid basaltic rock. There is no sand, gravel or rock to be found except along the larger water courses. The contour of the country can best be described as resembling the ocean when moving in a long, gentle swell. The hills are not broken, but the slopes are long and well rounded, the north hillsides being sometimes rather steep. There is no waste land, practically all being susceptible to cultivation. The hill tops are as rich as valleys. This combination of surface and sub-soil absorbs water more rapidly, and retains more of it than any other soil known, with the exception of peat.

The rains, which practically all fall between September and June, are never torrential in character like those of the Eastern states, and the water is absorbed by the soil as it falls. The rains penetrate the soil to a depth varying from eight to fifteen feet in the vicinity of Pullman, except in the draws, where it goes much deeper. It remains in the soil till removed by plant roots the next spring and summer. Occasionally a field of grain has been sown after the spring rains

were over, and a fair crop grown with no other moisture than that stored up in the soil at the time the seed was planted. There is certainly no extensive area of land in the world that will hold water more tenaciously, or in larger quantity, than the basaltic soils of this region. The abundant crops grown here with no rain after the first of July render this fact evident.

Good crops are grown in this character of soil in parts of the state where rainfall is only 10 inches when a fair share falls in May and June. Where the rainfall is 20 inches or more the crops are large and there has never been a failure.

There are no tornadoes or other destructive storms west of the Rocky Mountains. Electric storms are rare and not severe. Lightning rods and lightning rod agents are unknown here. There are no hail storms or hot winds, Hessian fly, chintz bugs, or wire worms, hog cholera or foot rot.

The elevation of Pullman above sea level is 2340 feet. The climate compares favorably with that of the most favored parts of the United States. There are none of the extremes of heat and cold found east of the Rocky Mountains. The air is dry and bracing, and while there are generally a few hot days in summer a case of sunstroke or "heat prostration" has never been known in the Palouse Country, and the remainder of the summer is ideal. The nights are always cool and a blanket or two necessary for comfortable sleep. No climate in the world has more beautiful weather than this from early summer till late fall.

The winters are mild and the occasional cold spells broken after a few days by the warm Chinook winds blowing from the Pacific Ocean. The lowest temperature recorded here in ten years was 19 below zero, and there are generally a few days of zero weather during the winter. Sleighing can not be depended upon as snow seldom lays more than a week or two at a time.

Wheat is the staple crop of the country, and the wonderful fertility of the soil is demonstrated by the fact that after a quarter of a century of steady cropping there is, with proper tillage, no diminution in the yield. The average yield for both fall and spring wheat is about 30 bushels per acre. The farmer is disappointed and talks of "poor crops" when he gets less than 40 bushels to the acre on summer fallowed land sown in

the fall. Fifty bushel crops are not uncommon, and there are well authenticated cases of 60 and 65 bushel crops.

A three hundred and twenty acre field adjoining Pullman yielded 66 bushels per acre a few years ago. Manure or other fertilizers are never used in growing grain. Whitman County alone exports from ten to twelve million bushels of wheat yearly.

Oats and barley are also extensively grown, the former yielding from 60 to 100 bushels and the latter 40 to 60 bushels per acre. A surplus of something like two million bushels of these grains is exported from Whitman County annually. Realizing the mistake of depending on one crop, the fluctuating price of which makes the farmers' income uncertain, a great many of the farmers of this vicinity are putting down part of their land to grass and are going in for stock of various kinds. The climatic and other conditions are very favorable to stock raising, producing healthy and vigorous animals. None of the common and dangerous

diseases of horses, cattle or swine have obtained a foothold here.

Dairying is quite extensively engaged in, nearly every village having a creamery or a receiving station. Pullman has two creameries. With the exception of timothy, little tame grass has been grown until late years, wheat or oat hay being chiefly depended on for home consumption. On the low land all but the drier south slopes timothy and clover grow well, yielding two to three tons to the acre. Alfalfa does well everywhere and is the coming hay and storage crop. On the drier lands brome grass, orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass make both excellent pasture and hay. Kentucky blue grass, white clover, meadow fescue and Italian rye grass are also perfectly at home here. As might be expected from the richness and friable texture of the soil, all kinds of root crops do extremely well. Potatoes yield heavily and are of the finest quality. The same may be said of carrots, sugar beets, mangel wurzels, ruta bagas, etc.



Experiment Station Farm, Pullman, Wash.



Heading Operations on Farm Near Pullman.

This seems to be the natural home of the small fruit, strawberries, raspberries, currants, blackberries and the like thrive amazingly with the minimum of care. Of the larger fruits all except the more tender, such as peaches and apricots, grow in great abundance. Pears, cherries, plums and apples do as well as anywhere in the United States, and as regards winter apples we challenge the world to equal our fruit in combination of flavor and keeping qualities. Our market for this fruit extends from England to China. A group of eastern visitors were astonished to the point of incredulity when shown some yellow Newtown pippins last June as fresh and crisp as when picked, and were told that they had been kept, not in cold storage, but simply in a farmer's "dugout" cellar. The finest varieties grown here keep as well as the famous Ben Davis elsewhere.

The eastern farmer's first question is, "Can you grow corn?" While this is not strictly speaking a corn country such as the middle west, corn is successfully and profitably grown. The nights are so cool that corn does not grow as rapidly as in the Mississippi Valley, and seed corn from that region will often not mature. Now that home grown seed can be obtained from corn that has been selected and acclimated for years it can be matured every year. A five acre patch

adjoining the State College farm produced 200 bushels of shelled corn and 70 tons of fodder. The College has been raising corn for twelve years for ensilage and reports 10 tons per acre as the lightest yield. This demonstrates that more cow feed can be raised with this than from any other crop. It is especially coming in favor as a crop to be raised on land being "rested" for wheat, which would otherwise be summer fallowed and produce nothing.

Joseph E. Wing, a practical agriculturist, stock man, writer and correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette, well known throughout the agricultural world, recently wrote, after an extensive trip throughout the United States, "In all the long journey I have made, I have never seen anything that seems to me to have the natural advantages for human life and occupation that the Palouse country has. It seems to me that there is the best place to build a stock farm that I have seen on this trip. I never saw land too good for good stock. Happy is the man born in these fertile hills, if he is alive to his glorious opportunities.

"And the climate! The morning and evening air is like wine. At mid-day it is only comfortably warm to me. It is a land where you will ride in comfort with a light top coat on in midsummer. If you happen not to have one you will get along just as well. At

might you creep between two blankets, and your troubles find you not until morning."

There is no question that we have here a magnificent live stock and dairy country, unexcelled anywhere. Mr. Wing said of it: "In all the long journeys I have made, I have never seen anything that seemed to me to have the natural advantages for human life and occupation than this Palouse Country has. The only uncultivated land is along the lower slopes where the rocks may outcrop. The soil is dark brown. It is rich. It is immensely rich. It seems hardly affected by the twenty years of cropping, as yet, and the crop is wheat. It seems to me that here is the best place to build a stock farm that I have seen on this trip." (Mr. Wing, when he was at Pullman, had just passed through California and Oregon.)

Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, inspector in charge of the

work of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Portland, Oregon, says that the section between the Cascades and Rockies produces the healthiest mutton in the world, the sheep being freer from parasitic diseases than anywhere else in the country; and he ought to know, for he inspects the carcass of every animal slaughtered in Portland.

Prof. Mark W. Harrington, for many years at the head of the Weather Bureau of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C., recently wrote, "While there we estimated what population the Palouse Country was able to maintain. Our conclusion was that one hundred times as many people could be supported by its soil as now live there. The area is a little less than that of Massachusetts and the population might be greater than that of Massachusetts and all be supported by the soil."



Threshing Operations on Farm near Pullman.



Two hundred thousand dollars worth of fruit is marketed annually within a radius of a few miles of Pullman. This being the nearest railroad point to the famous Snake river fruit district, where orchards ranging in size from 10 to 250 acres produce the finest qualities of fruit grown in the Northwest, makes Pullman the fruit center of this rich district. Fourteen miles south of here, at Wawawai ferry, is the big orchard of Hon. W. L. La Follette, known as the "Fruit King" of Snake river. This orchard contains hundreds of peach, pear, plum, prune, apricot, cherry and apple trees, and produces fruit valued at a snug fortune annually. From 75 to 100 carloads, worth an average of \$1,000 per car, have been produced from this orchard in past seasons. The fruit finds a market in the great centers of the world, being shipped to St. Paul, Chicago, New York, Boston and London, England. Cherries from Mr. La Follette's orchard brought 35 cents per pound, at wholesale, in New York last year. Pears from this orchard brought the highest price paid for that variety of fruit in New York on more than one occasion. Mr. La Follette has his own nursery and grows his own trees from the seed. He has a saw mill where he saws logs, floated down Snake river, into lumber and makes boxes in which to ship the fruit. Everything is done on an enormous scale which would be a revelation to those not accustomed to such large orchards and extensive shipments.

While Mr. La Follette's is the largest orchard on the river, there are many others ranging from 25 to 100 acres and fortunes are produced by these annually. Grapes grow to perfection in that locality and the Snake river threatens to rival Southern California as a producer of fine grapes. J. W. Ofield has a vineyard

of 15 acres of the choicest grapes which are equal to the finest produced in California and the yield has been enormous, although the vines are young. Mr. La Follette and nearly all other fruit growers on the river, also raises grapes and they are proving one of the most profitable crops grown.

The Snake river is not the only fruit district in the Inland Empire or tributary to Pullman. The entire Palouse country is a fruit producing section and no other district in the United States produces finer apples, prunes, plums and other hardy fruits. Hundreds of carloads of fine winter apples are shipped annually from the Palouse country to the markets of the world, where they bring the highest prices.

Live stock is another item of importance in this section and hundreds of carloads of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses go forth annually to the markets of the west, all these being produced on the farms near Pullman. Whitman county, of which Pullman is the second largest town, produces annually from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 worth of wheat, and enough fruit, hay, live stock and other farm products to make the grand total value of the products of the county from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually. Pullman is growing faster than any town in the county and within a year will be the largest town within its borders. The school census shows an increase of 18 per cent. during the year just closed, which is about the increase of the population of the town.



A drive through the country reveals the fact of the remarkable prosperity of the farming community. From the summit of some hill one can see in every direction sleek herds of fine cattle, oftentimes of blooded stock. In the fields here and there may be seen the farmers driving their teams of fine horses plowing the rich, loose soil. Along the roads overhead are wires of rural telephones which connect the farmers homes together, giving endless enjoyment to the families for visiting, and offering opportunity for the transaction of much business at a great saving of time. These farmers' telephones are very inexpensive, costing the subscribers only fifty cents per month.

On any Saturday or holiday, scores and sometimes hundreds of handsome carriages, owned by the farmers about Pullman, may be seen on the roads or about the stables of the city.

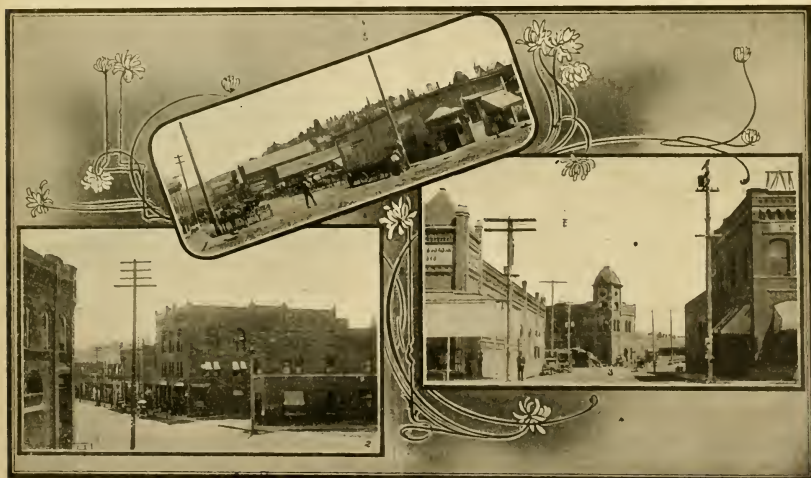
During the harvest season the air resounds with the music of the combined harvesters and the threshing machines. From an elevated point a few miles north of Pullman, known as Steptoe Butte, one

day twenty threshing machines were seen at work.

One farmer near Pullman contracted early in the season for 15,000 sacks and later had to order 5,000 more to provide for his wheat.

The settlement of the country is of such recent date that many of the farm houses are small. But usually about the house will be a pleasant grove of shade and fruit trees, with a bright spot of flowers and a well kept garden. In most of these cozy homes are the comforts and luxuries of the city. As a rule the sons and daughters of the farmers of the Palouse country spend their winters in the State College at Pullman, and many of them are numbered among the College alumni.

Prosperity, optimism, progress are evident everywhere. And why not? There has never been a crop failure in the history of the country, and the soil and climate seem to forbid the possibility of failure. The eastern farmer visiting this country during harvest becomes enthusiastic at once for the country of the Palouse. Hence the country is filling up rapidly with the ambitious, wide-awake, intelligent Americans of the eastern and middle western states.



D. O. S.
MAY 7 1908

Street Scenes in Pullman,

MAY 18 1908



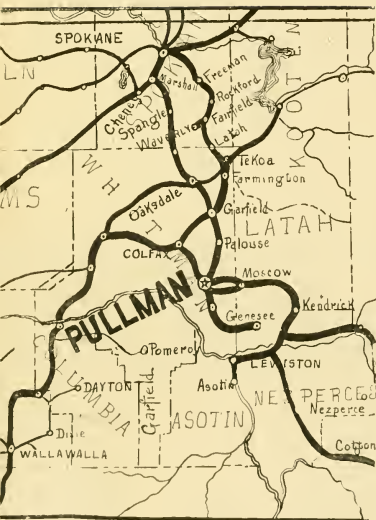
PULLMAN WASHINGTON

The Center of the Most Fertile
Region of the Northwest



The Great Palouse Country

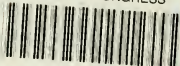
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